

Import/Export of Databases Using pg_dump Utility

To dump (export) a psql db:

```
pg_dump dbname > dbname.out
```

To recreate (import) the db:

```
createdb -D PGDATA_LOCAL dbname
```

```
psql -f dbname.out -U postgres dbname
```

The dump file (called dbname.out above) contains SQL statements for recreating the tables, triggers and functions and also contains the ascii dump of all records in the tables. This will be a VERY large file for a fully stocked IHFS db. The dump file generated by the hd_ob5rhax db at OHD was approx 125 Mbytes. pg_dump can also be used to dump individual tables.

The “-D” option creates the database in the PGDATA_LOCAL partition. Note the absence of a \$ in front of the PGDATA_LOCAL partition name. The PGDATA_LOCAL partition is sized at 32 GBytes.

If a database is created without the “-D” option, it will be created in the PGDATA partition which is only .5 GBytes in size. If this partition fills up, the postgres engine will crash!

The entire export and import process using pg_dump took less than 10 minutes at OHD for the hd_ob5rhax db.

To dump the schema of a database, use

```
pg_dump -s dbname > dbname.out
```

see Douglas pp 701- 705

Note that if the "-U postgres" does not work, add the following line to the pg_hba.conf file:

```
local all all trust
```

and either bounce postgres or execute "pg_ctl reload". See Section 19.2 of the PostgreSQL Documentation for details on "trust authentication".

Upgrading to New Versions

When upgrading from Version 7.4 to 8.0, it is recommended that the pg_dump utility for

8.0 be run to dump databases. The databases can then be installed in 8.0 using psql. The database structure changes between major releases which makes a dump and restore necessary.